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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

July Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The total number of persons employed in the Sooner state declined seasonally by 34,300 over the month, but was only 5,100 less than the July, 1985 estimate. This monthly decline was 45.0 percent higher than the average 23,700 for the June-July period over the past five years. Seasonal factors which dropped the labor force by 2.5 percent also lowered the jobless total by 4.8 percent, thereby causing the unemployment rate to drop to 8.8 percent. This rate is still higher than the 7.2 percent recorded last July, but is much better than the rate posted by our neighbors, Texas and Louisiana.

With harvest basically completed in most areas, farm and ranch jobs fell by 6,900 in July, wage and salary dipped 19,700, and the domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family worker group lost 2,600 jobs.

The statewide drop in the unemployment rate almost matched the national rate decline of 7.3 percent to 7.0 percent, unadjusted for seasonality.

NON-AG JOBS FOLLOW SEASONAL TRENDS

Total wage and salary workers in Oklahoma Dropped 19,700 during the past month to a mid-July estimated level of 1,143,700. Manufacturing employment inched down 700 while the remaining 19,000 decline was absorbed by nonmanufacturing industries. As is common for this time of year, over 75 percent of the monthly drop was in state and local government where the temporary loss of student employees and non-teaching personnel at public colleges and universities was the major factor contributing to reduced job totals during July. Government slumped 14,900 overall as only federal payrolls appear to have been protected from recent staff reductions. The manufacturing loss was 700, all in the durable goods sector, as the falling dollar has yet to exert a positive effect on this industry. The firming of oil prices after the recent OPEC meeting was too little-too late to prevent another 1,100 decline in mining employment. The third component of the goods-producing triad-construction-expanded upward with a monthly addition of 1,400 as most major sectors of this industry shared in the advance. Trade and Services, both highly labor intensive and difficult to automate, exhibited lower than normal seasonal hiring patterns and fell back 2,700 and 1,500 respectively. Continued weakness caused a minute loss of 100 in transportation-public utilities and a similar decline was posted by the beleaguered finance-insurance and real estate industry.

Although the bleeding was almost stopped on the month-to-month comparison; mining, construction and manufacturing job losses still accounted for 27,700 (84%) of the total 33,100 reduction in wage and salary employment. Notable contrasts to the negative aspect was the 700 hike in jobs at aircraft and parts producers in the durable goods sector and a concurrent gain of 600 in the number of workers at food and kindred products plants making nondurable goods. Service employment continued to be the bright spot in the Oklahoma economy and the expansion of 4,700 reflected strength of several industry components over the year. In nonmanufacturing, offsetting the positive trend of service growth, four other industry divisions showed job losses. Government reduced payrolls 5,500; transportation-public utilities went down 2,500; trade lost 1,900 (despite an increase of 1,700 at the retail level), and finance-insurance real estate slipped 200 lower.

PRODUCTION WORKERS EARNINGS

The statewide manufacturing production workers averaged a 40.4 hour workweek in July, down over one-half hour from June. The average hourly wage rate went up from $9.75 to $9.80 during this same period. As a result, their earnings dropped to $395.92, off $5.78 from the previous month's weekly pay. Those employed in both durable and nondurable plants experienced the same pattern-shorter hours worked with slightly more pay per hour. This trend parallels the national data compiled from private industry nonagricultural payrolls which shows an average decline of $5.02 for all production workers weekly paychecks with durable goods workers off $8.61 and nondurable payrolls virtually unchanged. Since July 1985, Oklahoma plant workers pay rose slightly more than $3.00 per week while an $8.00 rise was estimated at the national level.

Hours and earnings are averaged for five nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the Hours and Earnings Tables in three of these publication. Weekly earnings in three of these industries had nominal changes of less than $3.00, while construction workers and those engaged in work for communication, electric, and gas companies averaged a $20.00 per week gain. These increases resulted from a longer workweek in July plus an expanded hourly wage rate. Changes of less than $5.00 per week were registered by three nonmanufacturing industries over the year, but notable changes occurred in the other two. Bolstered by a large hourly rate increase, communication, electric, and gas employees jumped from $483.48 to $524.15 this July, a $41.00 rise in paychecks. Conversely, workers in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments) earned $10.00 per week less due to 21 cent drop in hourly pay.

COUNTY-MSA EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Twenty-nine counties had unemployment rates of 10.0 percent or higher in July, with Ottawa County recording the highest rate at 22.9 percent. Haskell County had the next highest jobless rate with 18.8 percent not working, followed closely by the 18.6 percent posted by Latimer County. Woods County registered the lowest rate, 3.4 percent, while Beaver and Greer tied at 4.5 percent for second place.

Over the past 30 days, unemployment rates increased in 27 counties, dropped in 45, and were stable in 5 others. Compared to July of last year, rates surged in 63 counties, went down in 13, and was the same in Johnston County.

Jobless rates in July were lower in all four of Oklahoma's Metropolitan Statistical Areas since June, but were up in all MSA's on the annual comparison.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JULY 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Jul 1985r	Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Jul 1985r	Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Ju 198
MANUFACTURING	$395.92	401.70	*392.69	40.4	41.2	40.4	9.80	9.75	9.
DURABLE GOODS	415.34	425.70	412.49	40.8	41.9	40.8	10.18	10.16	10.
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	433.84	453.02	449.45	41.2	42.9	43.3	10.53	10.56	10.
PRIMARY METAL IND.	430.84	435.47	398.82	42.7	44.3	41.2	10.09	9.83	9.
FABRICATED METALS	357.11	361.03	364.00	39.2	39.2	40.0	9.11	9.21	9.
FAB. STRUC. METALS	363.44	370.21	367.60	38.5	39.3	40.0	9.44	9.42	9.
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	390.76	429.20	397.99	42.8	46.3	41.2	9.13	9.27	9.
OIL FIELD MACH.	358.70	421.20	435.49	39.9	40.5	40.7	8.99	10.40	10.
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	409.46	404.00	393.90	40.5	40.0	40.4	10.11	10.10	9.
TRANSP. EQUIP.	509.91	494.38	503.32	38.6	38.0	39.6	13.21	13.01	12.
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	412.87	471.28	370.93	41.0	47.7	38.8	10.07	9.88	9.
NONDURABLE GOODS	360.76	358.80	355.32	39.6	40.0	39.7	9.11	8.97	8.
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	341.51	337.30	325.98	41.8	41.9	41.9	8.17	8.05	7.
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	183.03	190.32	175.30	36.1	36.6	35.2	5.07	5.20	4.
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	416.70	394.13	421.29	40.3	39.1	38.9	10.34	10.08	10.
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	383.52	376.79	375.20	40.8	41.0	40.0	9.40	9.19	9.
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	381.61	370.28	364.94	38.9	37.9	38.7	9.81	9.77	9.
PETROLEUM REFINING	455.04	452.35	494.04	37.7	38.4	35.8	12.07	11.78	13.8
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	456.74	453.46	458.78	41.0	40.2	43.2	11.14	11.28	10.62
CONSTRUCTION	420.48	401.79	425.04	38.4	37.1	38.5	10.95	10.83	11.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES	524.15	504.71	483.48	41.5	41.0	40.8	12.63	12.31	11.85
WHOLESALE TRADE	360.77	363.09	358.68	39.3	39.9	39.2	9.18	9.10	9.15
RETAIL TRADE*	193.69	190.86	204.14	31.7	31.6	32.3	6.11	6.04	6.32

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 117.200, production workers in manufacturing. The data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS [1]

	Jul-86	Jun-86	Jul-85	Absolute Change Jul-86 Jul-86	Jul-8 Jul-8
Total*	40,500	41,279	26,535	-779	13,96
Sex					
Male	27,978	29,716	16,122	-1,738	11,85
Female	12,522	11,563	10,413	959	2,10
Race					
White	34,578	35,024	21,713	-446	12,86
Nonwhite	5,922	6,255	4,822	-333	1,10
Age					
Under 25	5,600	5,758	3,898	-158	1,70
25-44	25,652	26,094	16,454	-44?	9,19
Over 45	9,248	9,427	6,183	-179	3,06
Industry[2]					
Mining	9,312	9,576	3,107	-264	6,20
Construction	5,514	6,336	3,810	-822	1,70
Manufacturing	9,002	9,081	6,789	-79	2,21
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,312	1,391	1,180	-79	132
Trade	5,652	5,457	4,393	195	1,259
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,102	1,058	792	44	310
Services	6,891	6,731	5,175	160	1,716
Government & all other	1,715	1,649	1,289	66	426
Occupation[2]					
Professional & Managerial	5,859	5,651	3,615	208	2,244
Clerical and Sales	7,732	7,469	5,744	263	1,988
Services	2,479	2,407	2,175	72	304
Processing & Ag	1,023	1,021	831	2	192
Machine Trade	3,416	3,405	1,485	11	1,931
Benchwork	2,824	2,688	2,999	136	-175
Structural Work	7,434	8,253	4,657	-819	2,777
Other	9,733	10,385	5,029	-652	4,704
Duration of Current Unemployment					
Under 5 Weeks	11,942	12,625	9,102	-683	2,840
5 - 14 Weeks	16,685	17,578	9,968	-893	6,717
15 Weeks & Over	11,873	11,076	7,465	797	4,408

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered b Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment

* *Data for week ending July 19, 1986.*

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CLAIMANT DATA

After 8 consecutive months of rising claims, (up 52,6% since July, 1985) the tide finally turned. Led by increased construction jobs, average weekly claims filed dropped 1.9% between June-July. Men filed an abnormal proportion of the claims increase during the past year as the goods-producing, male dominated industries suffered huge job losses. Since June, however, the lady workers have taken their lumps as trade and service staff reductions gained momentum.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
U.S.	111,832,000	8,471,000	120,303,000	7.0	7.3	7.
OKLAHOMA	1,461,000	141,200	1,602,200	8.8	9.0	7.
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,360	660	8,020	8.2	7.9	8.
2 ALFALFA	3,170	180	3,350	5.4	5.6	4.
3 ATOKA	8,010	750	8,760	8.6	8.5	7.
4 BEAVER	3,600	170	3,770	4.5	4.6	3.
5 BECKHAM	8,310	1,660	9,970	16.6	16.7	9.
6 BLAINE	6,300	610	6,910	8.8	10.4	6.
7 BRYAN	12,900	1,110	14,010	7.9	7.6	9.
8 CADDO	11,820	1,820	13,640	13.3	13.3	10.
9 CANADIAN	34,325	2,725	37,050	7.4	7.6	4.
10 CARTER	20,800	2,725	23,525	11.6	11.0	7.
11 CHEROKEE	13,710	1,650	15,360	10.7	11.1	11.
12 CHOCTAW	5,740	890	6,630	13.4	12.6	15.
13 CIMARRON	1,660	90	1,750	5.1	5.0	6.
14 CLEVELAND	77,300	5,675	82,975	6.8	6.9	4.
15 COAL	2,300	350	2,650	13.2	13.7	12.7
16 COMANCHE	45,275	2,525	47,800	5.3	5.5	4.6
17 COTTON	2,980	160	3,140	5.1	5.0	4.4
18 CRAIG	6,260	780	7,040	11.1	9.9	8.1
19 CREEK	31,500	3,875	35,375	11.0	11.0	7.7
20 CUSTER	14,120	1,150	15,270	7.5	7.7	6.8
21 DELAWARE	11,150	930	12,080	7.7	8.0	6.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
22 DEWEY	2,740	280	3,020	9.3	9.3	6.
23 ELLIS	3,360	220	3,580	6.1	5.8	5.
24 GARFIELD	28,425	2,650	31,075	8.5	9.1	6.
25 GARVIN	11,590	1,700	13,290	12.8	12.9	6.
26 GRADY	16,840	2,440	19,280	12.7	13.3	10.
27 GRANT	2,930	170	3,100	5.5	4.6	4.
28 GREER	2,790	130	2,920	4.5	5.3	5.
29 HARMON	1,640	180	1,820	9.9	9.6	8.
30 HARPER	2,270	140	2,410	5.8	5.4	5.
31 HASKELL	3,590	830	4,420	18.8	19.4	18.
32 HUGHES	4,760	1,000	5,760	17.4	18.8	14.8
33 JACKSON	10,670	840	11,510	7.3	6.9	6.7
34 JEFFERSON	3,900	580	4,480	12.9	11.2	7.8
35 JOHNSTON	4,200	370	4,570	8.1	8.2	8.1
36 KAY	23,725	2,050	25,775	8.0	8.2	7.3
37 KINGFISHER	6,710	660	7,370	9.0	9.5	5.2
38 KIOWA	5,250	390	5,640	6.9	7.1	7.8
39 LATIMER	3,320	760	4,080	18.6	16.4	16.3
40 LEFLORE	16,050	1,810	17,860	10.1	10.2	11.1
41 LINCOLN	12,000	1,710	13,710	12.5	12.3	9.5
42 LOGAN	15,180	1,060	16,240	6.5	7.2	4.7
43 LOVE	3,610	350	3,960	8.8	7.3	7.5
44 McCLAIN	12,100	980	13,080	7.5	8.3	4.9
45 McCURTAIN	13,100	1,810	14,910	12.1	13.7	11.0

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
46 McINTOSH	5,760	470	6,230	7.5	7.5	9.
47 MAJOR	4,140	390	4,530	8.6	9.5	7.
48 MARSHALL	4,050	340	4,390	7.7	8.1	8.
49 MAYES	13,330	1,840	15,170	12.1	12.3	10.
50 MURRAY	5,670	900	6,570	13.7	16.5	6.
51 MUSKOGEE	30,675	3,050	33,725	9.0	9.2	10.
52 NOBLE	5,320	520	5,840	8.9	8.5	5.
53 NOWATA	3,870	640	4,510	14.2	14.6	9.
54 OKFUSKEE	5,400	580	5,980	9.7	9.8	9.
55 OKLAHOMA	310,150	23,425	333,575	7.0	7.2	6.6
56 OKMULGEE	14,425	1,775	16,200	11.0	11.2	8.6
57 OSAGE	19,050	1,975	21,025	9.4	10.3	5.4
58 OTTAWA	10,550	3,125	13,675	22.9	22.2	10.0
59 PAWNEE	7,610	1,070	8,680	12.3	12.6	8.7
60 PAYNE	29,775	1,975	31,750	6.2	6.2	4.5
61 PITTSBURG	16,100	2,375	18,475	12.9	13.7	13.6
62 PONTOTOC	16,350	1,690	18,040	9.4	8.6	5.9
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,600	2,525	33,125	7.6	7.9	5.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,480	490	4,970	9.9	10.5	9.7
65 ROGER MILLS	1,900	290	2,190	13.2	13.1	6.9
66 ROGERS	24,520	2,900	27,420	10.6	10.4	7.5
67 SEMINOLE	10,100	1,880	11,980	15.7	16.7	11.3
68 SEQUOYAH	17,350	1,200	18,550	6.5	7.3	10.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

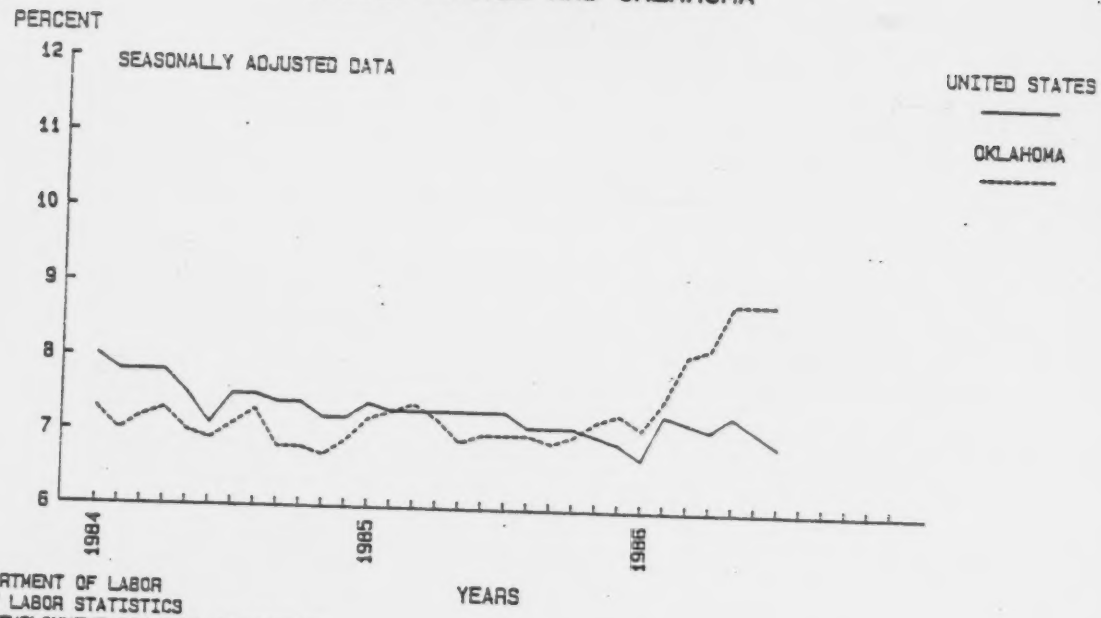
MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
69 STEPHENS	17,770	3,240	21,010	15.4	12.7	6.
70 TEXAS	9,500	680	10,180	6.7	7.8	3.
71 TILLMAN	4,330	430	4,760	9.0	8.1	8.
72 TULSA	231,000	21,525	252,525	8.5	9.1	7.
73 WAGONER	22,660	1,690	24,350	6.9	7.5	6.
74 WASHINGTON	22,740	2,090	24,830	8.4	8.3	4.
75 WASHITA	6,420	630	7,050	8.9	9.3	8.
76 WOODS	5,640	200	5,840	3.4	3.2	3.
77 WOODWARD	10,470	1,680	12,150	13.8	13.7	7.
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	479,700	36,400	516,100	7.1	7.2	6.1
TULSA MSA	328,700	32,000	360,700	8.9	9.3	7.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39200	3400	42,600	8.0
B. SOUTHWEST	51100	5300	56,400	9.4
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80700	7200	87,900	8.2
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	115000	12200	127,200	9.6
E. CENTRAL	370500	27700	398,200	7.0
F. TULSA	281600	27400	309,000	8.9
G. EAST CENTRAL	100300	10700	111,000	9.6
H. SOUTHERN	89500	10300	99,800	10.3
I. NORTHEAST	92400	12300	104,700	11.7
J. EASTERN	111900	10500	122,400	8.6
K. SOUTHEAST	62400	9000	71,400	12.6
L. CLEVELAND	66500	5200	71,700	7.3

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



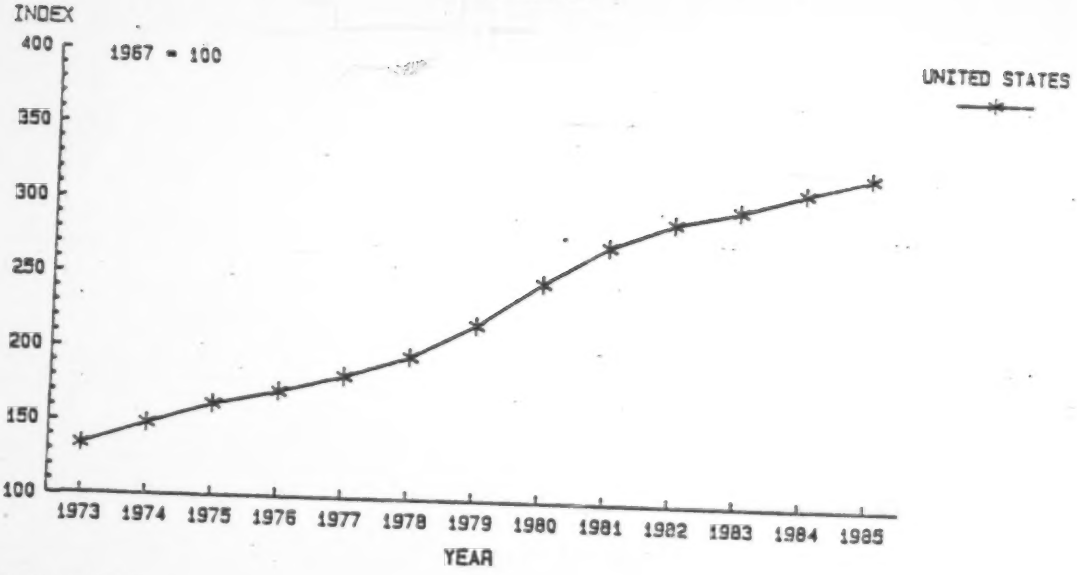
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	1986 UNADJ. U.S.	1986 UNADJ. OK	1986 ADJ. U.S.	1986 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	MONTH 1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Jul 1985r	Percent Change Jun 86 Jul 86	Absolute Change Jun 86 Jul 86	Jul 85 Jul 86
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,602.2	1,643.6	1,579.5	-2.5	-41.4	22.7
Unemployment	141.2	148.3	113.4	-4.8	-7.1	27.8
Unemployment Rate	8.8	9.0	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.6	8.8	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,461.0	1,495.3	1,466.1	-2.3	-34.3	-5.1
Agriculture	50.8	57.7	51.2	-12.0	-6.9	-0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	141.0	143.6	132.4	-1.8	-2.6	-11.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.0	-0.2
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *	1143.7	1163.4	1176.8	-1.7	-19.7	-33.1
Manufacturing	162.1	162.8	171.7	-0.4	-0.7	-9.6
Durable Goods	100.4	101.1	109.7	-0.7	-0.7	-9.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.9	11.0	11.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries	3.6	3.5	4.1	2.9	0.1	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.8	16.7	-1.4	-0.2	-2.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.3	7.5	8.8	-2.7	-0.2	-1.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	31.7	31.8	37.6	-0.3	-0.1	-5.9
Construction & Related Mach	10.5	10.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	-3.1
Oil Field Machinery	5.7	5.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	-2.8
General Industrial Machinery	5.2	5.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	9.7	9.6	10.1	1.0	0.1	-0.4
Transportation Equipment	20.8	21.2	20.6	-1.9	-0.4	0.2
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.6	11.8	12.2	-1.7	-0.2	-0.6
Aircraft and Parts	8.5	8.7	7.8	-2.3	-0.2	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	61.7	61.7	62.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.0	14.0	4.3	0.6	0.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.9	9.2	8.9	-3.3	-0.3	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0	-0.1	-0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.7	11.5	12.0	1.7	0.2	-0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.1	6.0	6.6	1.7	0.1	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.2	11.3	11.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	53.2	54.3	67.8	-2.0	-1.1	-14.6
Oil and Gas Extraction	50.4	51.4	64.8	-1.9	-1.0	-14.4
Construction	46.1	44.7	49.6	3.1	1.4	-3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	8.8	8.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.7	62.8	65.2	-0.2	-0.1	-2.5
Transportation	33.1	32.9	33.6	0.6	0.2	-0.5
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.6	17.1	0.6	0.1	-1.4
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-0.1	-0.1
Communications & Elec-Gas-San. Service	29.6	29.9	31.6	-1.0	-0.3	-2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	288.2	290.9	290.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	63.9	65.1	67.5	-1.8	-1.2	-3.6
Retail Trade	224.3	225.8	222.6	-0.7	-1.5	1.7
General Merchandise Store	29.3	29.6	28.6	-1.0	-0.3	0.7
Department Stores	11.4	11.8	11.9	-3.4	-0.4	-0.5
Food Stores	40.7	40.6	39.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	26.3	26.7	26.3	-1.5	-0.4	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.5	13.7	14.7	-1.5	-0.2	-1.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.3	64.4	64.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Banking	20.6	20.8	22.0	-1.0	-0.2	-1.4
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.8	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services	231.3	232.8	226.6	-0.6	-1.5	4.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.1	15.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Personal Services	12.5	12.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
Motion Pictures	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	-0.1	0.1
Health Services	70.4	70.1	69.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Hospitals	29.3	29.2	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Educational Services	11.0	11.2	10.3	-1.8	-0.2	0.7
Government, Total	235.8	250.7	241.3	-5.9	-14.9	-5.5
Federal Government	53.4	53.5	51.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.8
State and Local Government	182.4	197.2	189.7	-7.5	-14.8	-7.3
State Government	61.2	65.4	63.0	-6.4	-4.2	-1.8
Local Government	121.2	131.8	126.7	-8.0	-10.6	-5.5

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level . Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p = preliminary r = revised